Snowmass2021 - Letter of interest cosmology intertwined I: Perspectives for the next decade

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Cosmology Intertwined I: Perspectives for the Next Decade

Thematic Areas: (check all that apply □/■)

■ (CF1) Dark Matter: Particle Like
□ (CF2) Dark Matter: Wavelike
□ (CF3) Dark Matter: Cosmic Probes
■ (CF4) Dark Energy and Cosmic Acceleration: The Modern Universe
□ (CF5) Dark Energy and Cosmic Acceleration: Cosmic Dawn and Before
□ (CF6) Dark Energy and Cosmic Acceleration: Complementarity of Probes and New Facilities
■ (CF7) Cosmic Probes of Fundamental Physics
■ (Other) TF01, TF09

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Abstract: The standard Λ Cold Dark Matter cosmological model provides an amazing description of a wide range of astrophysical and astronomical data. However, there are a few big open questions, that make the standard model look like a first-order approximation to a more realistic scenario that still needs to be fully understood. In this Letter of Interest we will list a few important goals that need to be addressed in the next decade, also taking into account the current discordances present between the different cosmological probes, as the Hubble constant H_0 value, the σ_8–S_8 tension, and the anomalies present in the Planck results. Finally, we will give an overview of upgraded experiments and next-generation space-missions and facilities on Earth, that will be of crucial importance to address all these questions.

The big questions and goals for the next decade – The standard Λ Cold Dark Matter (ΛCDM) cosmological model provides an amazing description of a wide range of astrophysical and astronomical data. Over the last few years, the parameters governing ΛCDM have been constrained with unprecedented accuracy by precise measurements of the cosmic microwave background (CMB)[1;2]. However, despite its incredible success, ΛCDM still cannot explain key concepts in our understanding of the universe, at the moment based on unknown quantities like Dark Energy (DE), Dark Matter (DM) and Inflation. Therefore, in the next decade the first challenges would be to answer the following questions:

- What is the nature of dark energy and dark matter?
- Did the universe have an inflationary period? How did it happen? What is the level of non-gaussianities?
- Does gravity behave like General Relativity even at horizon size scales? Is there Modified Gravity?
- Do we need quantum gravity, or an unified theory for quantum field theory and General Relativity?
- Is the universe flat or closed?
- What is the age of the universe?
- Do we actually need physics beyond the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics?
- For each elementary particle, there is an antiparticle that has exactly the very same properties but opposite charge. Then, why we do not see antimatter in the universe?
- Will the swampland conjectures within string theory help with fine-tuning problems in cosmology? Alternatively, will cosmology help us observationally test conjectures from string theory?

The ΛCDM model can therefore be seen as an approximation to a more realistic scenario that still needs to be fully understood. However, since the ΛCDM model provides an extremely good fit of the data, deviations from the model are not expected to be too drastic from the phenomenological point of view, even if they can be conceptually really different. In particular, discrepancies with different statistical significance developing between observations at early and late cosmological time may involve the addition of new physics ingredients[3] in the ΛCDM minimal model. For this reason, it is timely to investigate the disagreement at more than 4σ about the Hubble constant H_0[4], followed by the tension at $\sim 3\sigma$ on $\sigma_8 - S_8$[5], and the anomalies in the Planck experiment results about the excess of lensing, the curvature of the Universe or its age[6]. In the next decade we aim to address these discrepancies solving the following key questions:

- What is the origin of the sharpened tension in the observed and inferred values of H_0, $f\sigma_8$, and S_8?
- Is it possible that some portion (with an outside chance of all) of the tension may still be systematic errors in the current measurements?
- Is the tension a statistical fluke or is it pointing to new physics?
- Is it possible to explain the tension without changing the standard ΛCDM cosmology?
- Is there an underlying new physics that can accommodate this tension?

In order to address all the open questions, and to change the ΛCDM from an effective model to a physical model, testing the different predictions, the goals for the next decade will be to:

- improve our understanding of systematic uncertainties;
- maximize the amount of information that can be extracted from the data by considering new analysis frameworks and exploring alternative connections between the different phenomena;
- improve our understanding of the physics on non-linear scales;
- de-standardize some of the ΛCDM assumptions, or carefully label them in the survey analysis pipelines, to pave the road to the beyond-ΛCDM models tests carried out by different groups.

This agenda is largely achievable in the next decade, thanks to a coordinated effort from the side of theory, data analysis, and observation. In separate LoI's[4–6] we provide a thorough discussion of these challenging questions, showing also the impossibility we have at the moment of solving all the tensions at the same time.

Stepping up to the new challenges – The next decade will provide a compelling and complementary view of the cosmos through a combination of enhanced statistics, refined analyses afforded by upgraded experiments and next-generation space-missions and facilities on Earth:

- Local distance ladder observations will achieve a precision in the H_0 measurement of 1%[7].
- Gravitational time delays will reach a $\sim 1.5\%$ precision on H_0 without relying on assumption on the radial mass density profiles[8] with resolved stellar kinematics measurement from JWST or the next generation large ground based extremely large telescopes (ELTs).
- CMB-S4 will constrain departures from the thermal history of the universe predicted by the SM[9;10]. The departures are usually conveniently quantified by the contribution of light relics to the effective number of relativistic species in the early Universe, $N_{\rm eff}$[11]. CMB-S4 will constrain $\Delta N_{\rm eff} \leq 0.06$ at the 95% confidence level allowing detection of, or constraints on, a wide range of light relic particles even if they are too weakly interacting to be detected by lab-based experiments[9].
- The Euclid space-based survey mission[12] will use cosmological probes (gravitational lensing, baryon acoustic oscillations (BAO) and galaxy clustering) to investigate the nature of DE, DM, and gravity[13].
- The Rubin Observatory Legacy Survey of Space and Time (LSST[14]) is planned to undertake a 10-year survey beginning in 2022. LSST will chart 20 billion galaxies, providing multiple simultaneous probes of DE, DM, and ΛCDM[15–17].
- The Roman Space Telescope (formerly known as WFIRST[18]) will be hundreds of times more efficient than the Hubble Space Telescope, investigating DE, cosmic acceleration, exoplanets, cosmic voids.
- The combination of LSST, Euclid, and WFIRST will improve another factor of ten the cosmological parameter bounds, allowing us to distinguish between models candidates to alleviate the tensions.
- The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) will be a multi-purpose radio-interferometer, with up to 10 times more sensitivity, and 100 times faster survey capabilities than current radio-interferometers, providing leading edge science involving multiple science disciplines. SKA will be able to probe DM properties (interactions, velocities and nature) through the detection of the redshifted 21 cm line in neutral hydrogen (HI), during the so-called Dark Ages, before the period of reionization. SKA will also be able to test the DE properties and the difference between some MG and DE scenarios by detecting the 21 cm HI emission line from around a billion galaxies over 3/4 of the sky, out to a redshift of $z \sim 2$.
- CMB spectral distortions will be a possible avenue to test a variety of different cosmological models in the next decade[19], with applications ranging from non-standard inflationary scenarios and beyond the SM physics[20] to the H_0 tension[21;22] (see also[23;24] for recent reviews);
- $O(10^5)$ voids will be detected in upcoming surveys, that can place constraints on the expansion history of the universe[25] following a purely geometric approach, and distinguish different gravity models[26].
- Gravitational wave (GW) coalescence events would provide a precise measurement of H_0[27;28]. The LIGO-Virgo network operating at design sensitivity is expected to constrain H_0 to a precision of $\sim 2\%$ within 5 years and 1% within a decade[29]. Moreover, in[30] it is shown that even in absence of electromagnetic counterpart, it is possible to measure H_0 cross-correlating with a clustering tracer, as a galaxy survey. Therefore, black hole binaries should provide a competitive H_0 estimate faster[31].
- CERN's LHC experiments ATLAS and CMS will provide complementary information by searching for the elusive DM particle and hyperweak gauge interactions of light relics[32–35]. In addition, the ForwArd Search ExpeRiment (FASER) will search for light hyperweakly-interacting particles produced in the LHC's high-energy collisions in the far-forward region[36–38].

Concluding, the current present tensions and discrepancies among different measurements, in particular the H_0 tension as the most significant one, offer crucial insights in our understanding of the universe. For example, the standard distance ladder result has many steps in common with the accelerating universe discovery (which gave cosmology the evidence for DE). So, whatever the definite finding may be, whether about stars and their evolution, or DE, this is going to have far reaching consequences.

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